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动物分类学报

喇叭螺属一新种 (肺螺亚纲, 柄眼目, 虹蛹螺科)

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摘 要 在贵州省喀斯特地貌区陆生贝类多样性调查采得的标本中, 经鉴定得喇叭螺属 1 新种, 即兴义贝喇叭螺 *Boysidia* (*Bansonella*) *xingyiensis* sp. nov.。对新种的形态进行了详细描述, 与其近似种进行了对比。正、副模标本均保存于中国科学院动物研究所标本馆。
关键词 腹足纲, 肺螺亚纲, 柄眼目, 虹蛹螺科, 喇叭螺属, 新种.
中图分类号 Q959. 212. 2

兴义贝喇叭螺, 新种 Boysidia (Bansonella) xingyiensis **sp. nov.** (图 1~ 4)

正模标本, 壳高 2. 00 mm, 壳宽 3. 42 mm, 壳口高 1. 57 mm, 壳口宽 1. 42 mm。标本采自贵州省兴义县纳灰, 2004 年 10 月 2 日。

副模标本, 67 个。壳高 1.71~ 2. 14 mm, 壳宽 2. 85~ 3. 57 mm, 壳口高 1. 28~ 1.43 mm, 壳口宽 1.28~ 1.57 mm。标本采自贵州省兴义县纳灰, 2004 年 10 月 2 日。

形态特征 贝壳小, 壳质稍厚, 有光泽, 不透明, 呈矮圆锥形, 有 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 螺层, 胚螺层 (1~ 2 个螺层) 缓慢增长, 略膨胀, 光滑, 体螺层特膨大, 其下部向下倾斜。在体螺层周缘上有一明显的龙骨状突起。壳面呈棕褐色, 并有无数成斜行排列的生

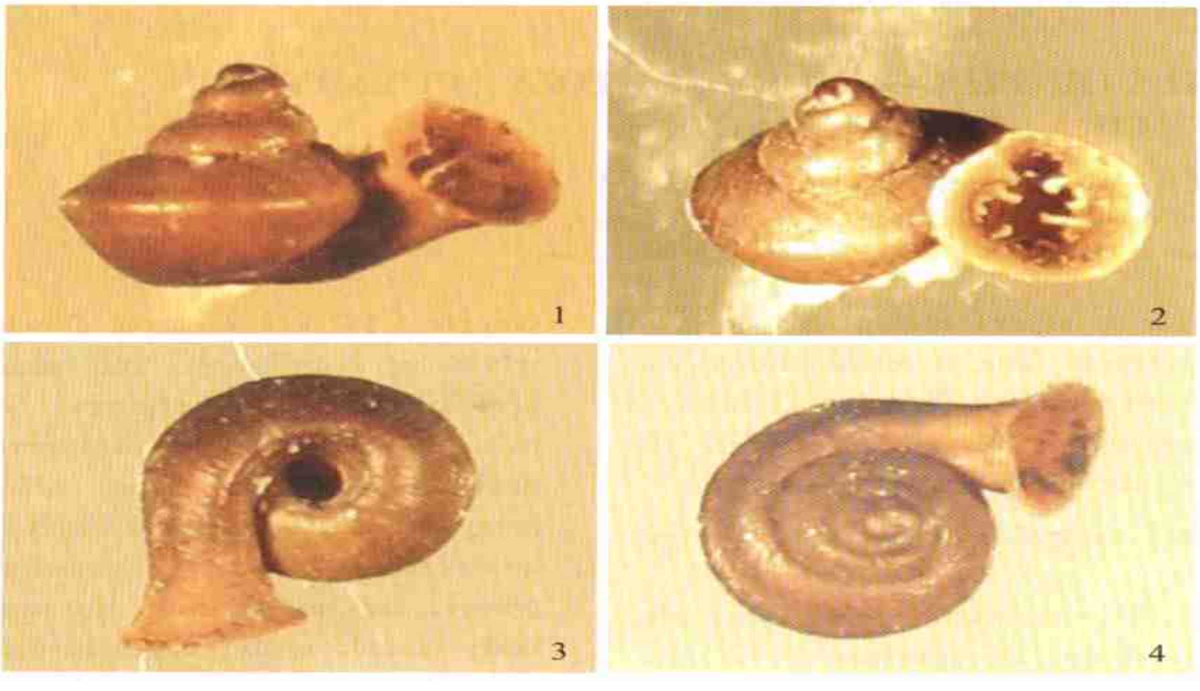

图 1~ 4 兴义贝喇叭螺, 新种 *Boysidia* (*Bansonella*) *xingyiensis* sp. nov., 正模 (holotype)
1. 贝壳侧面观 (lateral view of shell) 2. 壳口放大 (aperture enlarge) 3. 贝壳腹面观 (ventral view of shell)
4. 贝壳背面观 (dorsal view of shell)

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长线和螺纹。壳顶钝，缝合线深。壳口呈椭圆形，与体螺层分离，呈喇叭状，扩大而外折。壳口不向下倾斜，而与体螺层下部平行，向上延长。壳口内有 5 枚齿状突起：1 枚稍大的片状壁板；1 枚大的下壁板；1 枚片状上腭褶；1 枚稍小的下腭褶；1 枚乳状亚柱板。脐孔大，呈孔穴状，不被轴缘遮盖。

栖息环境：生活在阴暗潮湿、多石灰岩地区，常栖息于潮湿、多地衣、苔藓的石灰岩石壁上，岩石缝隙中，树叶下。

讨论　新种与皱褶贝喇叭螺 *Boysidia (Bensonella) pilicidens* (Benson，1849) 在外形上较相似，但后者较小，（壳高 2.00 mm，壳宽 1.5 mm)，有 5 个螺层，壳口内有 9 枚腭褶，3 枚壁板，与前者有所区别。

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ONE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS BOYSIDIA (PULMONATA, STYLOMMATOPHORA, PUPILLIDAE)

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Abstract In the present paper, one new species of genus *Boysidia* are described. The material studied was collected by authors from Guizhou Province, China, 2 Oct. 2004. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Boysidia (Bansonella) xingyiensis **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-4)

Holotype. Alt. 2.00 mm, diam. 3.42 mm; alt. of aperture 1.57 mm, diam. of aperture 1.42 mm. Collected from Nahui Town, Xingyi County (25°1′N, 104°8′E), Guizhou Province, China, 2 Oct. 2004. Paratypes 67 specimens. Alt. 1.71-2.14 mm, diam. 2.85-3.57 mm; alt. of aperture 1.28-1.43 mm, diam. of aperture 1.28-1.57 mm. Collected from Nahui Town, Xingyi County (25°1′N, 104°8′E), Guizhou Province, China, 2 Oct. 2004.

Shell little, thick, luster, conic. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, spire depressed-conical, embryo-whorls (1-2) increased slowly, smooth, the body whorl very inflated, and slants downward, with a keel-shaped at the periphery. Shell deep yellow brown in colour, and with innumerable slender an dense growth lines spiral lines, silky. Apex blunt, suture deep. Aperture elliptical, bell-formed, very expanded and reflexed, thick, the peristome separated from body whorl, and not oblique, but aperture nearly parallel to body whorl, with 5 teeth in the aperture: 1 big flake-formed parietal lamella, 1 big infraparietal lamella, 1 flake-formed upper palatal fold, 1 small lower palata; fold, 1 nipple-formed subcolumellar lamella. Umbilicus big, with hole-formed.

This new species is bigger to *Boysidia (Bansonella) plicidens* (Benson, 1849), but differs obviously from the latter bigger size: the shell with whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 2.00 mm, diam. 3.42 mm. The peristome separated from body whorl, and not

oblique, but aperture nearly parallel to body whorl, with 5 teeth in the aperture: 1 big flake-formed parietal lamella, 1 big infraparietal lamella, 1 flake-formed upper palatal fold, 1 small lower palata; fold, 1 nipple-formed subcolumellar lamella. Umbilicus big, with hole-formed. The latter with 5 whorls (length 2.00 mm, breadth 1.5 mm) in large size, and with 5 whorls, 9 palatal folds, and 3 parieta lamellae.

Key words Gastropoda, Pulmonata, Stylommatophora, Pupillidae, *Boysidia*, new species.